

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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RETRENCHMENT
is sometimes necessary to domestic
or business life.
BUT NEVER RETRENCH
where your eyes are concerned.
Money is never better spent
than on the eyes if they need
ATTENTION!
N. LAZARUS,
HONGKONG'S ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN.

No. 20,565

號五十六百五零萬二第

日七廿月四年子甲

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 1924 五拜禮

號十三月五年三十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

CLARETS

RED
AND
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CALDBECK,
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SPORTING.

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and SCOTT, and Other Makers—British,
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22 Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descrip-
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AND AMMUNITION STORE.
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 " to	8.00 "	every 15 minutes	Stopping
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A REAL DRINK
"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND

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RESERVE FUND ...	28,960,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE "CHINESE GOVERNMENT" ...	3,500,000
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L. BAINES,

Manager.

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K. C. LAU,

Chief Manager.

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the finest selected cheese
can ever produce Kraft
quality. Quality means
flavor, and it's the flavor
that makes Kraft Cheese
so incomparable.

5 varieties: Cheddar,
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5 VARIETIES IN TINS

KRAFT
CHEESE

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80 CENTS PER LB

Obtainable at Our
DEPOT and BRANCHESTHE PREMIER AND HIS
GOVERNMENT.LABOUR IN OFFICE AND IN
POWER.NO NEED FOR ELECTION FOR TWO
YEARS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at
York on April 19th in connection with the
annual conference of the Independent
Labour Party, said:

If I had met you last December I doubt
if a single respectable person in York
would have come out to attend the meet-
ing. Those respectable people would, I
feel quite certain, have been reading
respectable newspapers, the Rothermere
and the Beaverbrook—that kind of news-
paper.

Every morning these respectable people
got up in that dreary and dark month of
December they would have looked out to
see if the heavens still stood.

That phase has passed. I dare say
some of you were bitten by it. We came
in, up went the stars, starting improved in
its international value, trade went on,
the City that had been quaking on
account of extravagant speeches by Tory
Ministers about inflation was calm, and
we began to be regarded as supermen.
Never was there such a Government.
Never was there such a Prime Minister.
(Laughter.) Never such wisdom, never
such sagacity.

Our opponents are now discovering we
are human. You have got a human Govern-
ment; a Government that has made
mistakes; a Government that is going to
make mistakes. If we left office in a
fortnight we should have made our mark
in the history of the Labour movement
of this country. Labour since January
has become bigger, not in size, but in
mind.

When we have finished with our job it
will be with pride and not shame.

They tell you that there are splits in
our party. I have never heard of them
outside the columns of newspapers. As
the papers have been either Liberal or
Tory, I suppose they think that as they
are so we must be. (Laughter.)

OFFICE WITH POWER.

I am never allowed to forget a dictum
which is more false than true, that we
are in office but we have no power.
Whoever is in office has opportunity, and
opportunity is always power.

Office and no power! Have we not re-
cognised Russia? Is there not in London
a conference sitting which, if it is suc-
cessful—and it has started well—and all
those evil days will bring Russia
again into the ambit of our industrial
world, and will enable a large number of
men and women to get some substantial
part of the money they had lost during
the last few years?

Office without any power! Well, what
about Singapore? Is that still being
pursued? Is there a strategic point of
the Pacific to-day where docks are being
built—not because they are going to be
used, because that never was the argu-
ment, but that they might be used?

Take housing. We had a Government
as sincerely in favour of housing as we
ourselves. But they had not a grip on
how to solve the problem as we have.
They hoped they were doing a great deal
in satisfying what they called private
enterprise. We are now saying to them:
"Don't you see the great problem is not
a problem of how to supply houses for
the people to buy them but how to supply
houses for people to rent?" (Cheers.)

I am not at all opposed, as some of my
political opponents try to make you be-
lieve, to a policy of helping the lower
middle classes, the clerks, and so on, to
get their homes. Not at all. The Labour
Party is not the Labour Party, never has
been. The Labour Party says to the
clerk, to the blackcoated, the soft-handed
democracy: "My dear friend, if you had
less side and more robustness of social
character you would not lose one-eighth
of an inch of your dignity, but you would
add yards and yards to your manhood.
We say to you, throw behind you all those
false distinctions that men call snobbery.
Face your own problem."

REPARATIONS.

In foreign affairs they tell me I have
been lucky. They say that when they
left office everything had got so bad that
it could not get worse. (Laughter)—and
that therefore I ought to congratulate
myself.

Well, I have been trying my best to
get Europe to improve. And the other
day something happened which I think
gives us the chance of beginning afresh.
I refer to the effects of the Experts' Re-
port on reparations.

We were the first Government to ex-
press its view upon that. I said, and I
am very glad to find that the whole of
the country is behind me in this, irre-
spective of party, that that report ought
to be taken as a whole. There are things
in it that I do like. But if I begin to
raise this detail and that detail France,
Belgium, and Germany will do the same,
and then we are back just exactly at the
spot where we were.

It is an absolutely pointless policy to
consider who was right in the past or
not. One thing is sure. It is that if we
go on for another two years carrying out
the policy that has been carried out for
the last two or three years, there will be
no hope of relief, no hope of reparations;
no hope of security, no hope of peace,
and that is all I care about, and that is
all I am going to work for. (Cheers.)

My view is that we take the report.
That we get the League of Nations in
with us. That this becomes a League
of Nations operation as well as an Allied
and German operation, and that in this
way we can strengthen the authority of
that body, and by getting Germany to
join the League we can build an organisa-
tion upon which I would like to base the
future peace of Europe. (Cheers.)

One thing I must say. I regard, and
I am sure every man of peace and good
will in Europe regards, the rise of an
extreme nationalism in Germany as a
great menace dangerous to Europe itself
and deplorable for Germany as well. Do
not let us be false to ourselves about
that. The policy of the Allies is largely
responsible for this rise of German
nationalism.

GERMANY "ON HER PRIDE"

We can deal with the matter in one of
two ways. We can say to Germany re-
garding this Experts' report: "We know
you are going to default and we have
made out our programme of punishment
preparatory to your proving yourselves
to be false." The result will be that
Germany will be false. You create a
psychology that makes her a cheat.

There is the other way to deal with it.
Let us say to Germany: "We are going
to accept your word. If you any you are
going to accept those reports we will
take you at your word. We have no pre-
parations to meet any default on your
part. If after this solemn obligation you
do default, then we will be closer Allies
than ever. But we trust you." What is
the psychological effect of that? Why,
my friends, with nations as with indi-
viduals, that puts them on their pride.

The greatest danger that Germany
offers to Europe now is not the danger
of arms. It is the danger of industrial
deterioration. You compel Germany by
political or military force to abandon its
eight-hours day, to deteriorate its cur-
rency, to create a condition of things
which means that the mark is of less
value on the London market than it is
on the Berlin market, and what happens?

THE INDUSTRIAL MESSAGE.

In every world market, and in your
own market under Free Trade conditions,
the British workman, working eight hours
a day for £2, £3 or £4 a week, has to
compete with a German workman work-
ing ten hours a day with wages of 30s. or
£2 a week.

That is caused by the policy of foreign
Governments imposing tributes upon Ger-
many that Germany can only pay out of
the degraded lifeblood of the German
working man. That is turned into cash,
into goods, and those goods meet you
not only here but also in every neutral
market.

So long as a false idea of patriotic duty
and the stupidity of the idea of military
security keep Germany in that position,
so long is the great industrial menace of
Germany kept going and the future of
Great Britain held in jeopardy.

One other point as an indication of
the Labour policy on a matter exceed-
ingly great difficulty. No Government,
whatever its power, is a magician. You
can do your duty at the next election and
you can give Labour about 500 members
in the House of Commons out of 410.
That will make them safe. Even then,
my friends, the political power of a
majority is limited. A statesman, how-
ever godlike or according to your views
however devilish he may be, can use a
parliamentary majority like a magician's
wand.

The great problem of the Government
is not to make declarations, not to pro-
duce pie-making Bills, but so to con-
duct affairs that it can transform the evils
of to-day into good things to-morrow.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

I say this in connection with India. It
was among the very hard of the many
hard things that the Labour Government
had to face that we were no sooner in
office than the Indian Constitution was
brought to an end by the rejection of
finance measures, first of the Budget and
then of the Finance Bill.

We want to meet them, as Lord Olivier
said, without equivocation. Dominion
status for India is the idea and the ideal
of the Labour Government.

If I might I would say to our Indian
friends: "Do keep your faith in the
British democracy. Do keep your faith
in the British Labour Government."

An inquiry is being held by the Indian
Government. Now we mean that in-
quiry to be a serious one. We mean to
produce results which will be a basis of
the consideration of the Indian Constitu-
tion, its working and its possibilities, in
which we hope we shall have Indian
co-operation on the way.

MR. CHURCHILL.

One of the few remaining hobgoblins
of our youth is the word Socialist. We
have departed, all of us, now nearly from
those delightful tales, which made us
afraid to go out at night, and Mr. Church-
ill alone is striving to adapt Hans
Andersen stories for the intelligence and
requirements of the grey-headed and bald-
headed adults.

Do remember this [with reference to
strikes] that unless we can find a way to
get fair play done without a resort to
force, then, my friends, the difficulties
of recovery placed in front of this country
may be too great for this country to sur-
mount.

My duty is clear. It is in accordance
with the principles of the Labour Party
to carry on the government of the country,
to keep off a general election which
nobody wants, and which if it came would
settle nothing. Yet I don't believe in
coalitions. I think they cloud issues and
take that finer sense of political honesty
out of men. (Cheers.)

I believe if we are to stave off a gen-
eral election—as the nation wants it to
do—the Labour Government must remain
in office and conduct its work in accor-
dance with the principles, not of Liberal-
ism or of Toryism, but in accordance with
the principles of the Labour Party itself.
(Cheers.)

I see no reason why the country should
be bothered with a general election for
two or three years.

We shall take at least two years to put
Europe on a peaceful footing and to get
industrial relations established in any-
thing like a normal way.

WORLD THEATRE

The Most Coolest Picture House in The Colony.

Des Voeux Road Central.

TO-DAY, at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

A PICTURE OF SUPER-FLAPPERS

AND NEW YORK'S DAZZLING NIGHT LIFE.

MARIE PREVOST

in

WARNER BROS.

Classic of the Screen

The BEAUTIFUL

and DAMNED

PATHE BRITISH GAZETTE AND OUT OF INKWEEL COMEDY

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

ARBOL-JOHNSTON & GALLOWAY CARS



THORNYCROFT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

CADILLAC

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SPARE PARTS for above Agencies

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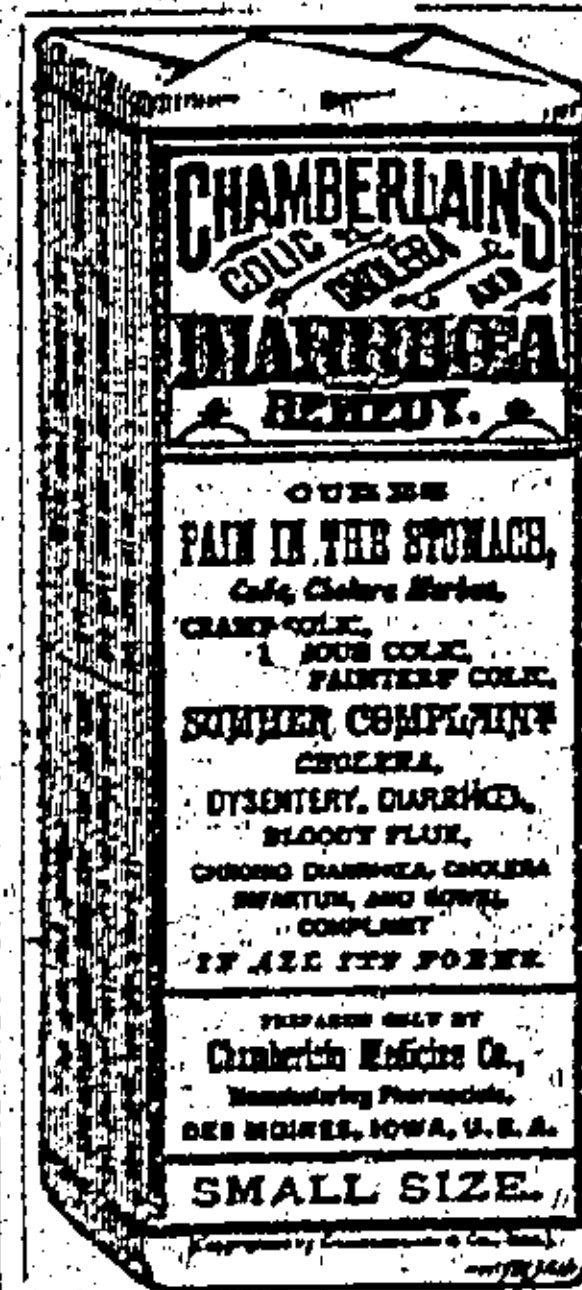
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Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea
Remedy

Cures

Pains in the Stomach,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Colic and Bowel Complaint

Sold Everywhere.

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China on
the 2nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,278,000.00
Reserve Funds 9,639,435.24

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America, and other parts of the world.

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and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—The Irving National
Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business
transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE FEE
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921.

P.O. BANKING CORPORATION
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England, 1920)
with which is affiliated

THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

INDIA

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 25,000,000
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP 22,134,160
RESERVE FUND 2,115,000

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Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking
and Exchange Business of every description and
in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all
the principal Cities of the World.

C. CEAMPKIN,

Manager.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

"PUDLO"

Makes Cement Waterproof

"FEUSOL"

The Immovable Fire cement

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PLEASURE HOUSE DE-LUXE

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"YOUTH TO YOUTH"

An Unbeatable Combination played by a Distinguished

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BILLIE DOVE.

At 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

A FOX SERIAL
"THE BRIDE '13"

Episode 9 & 10.

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FOR HIRE OR SALE.Telephone
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Next to PALACE HOTEL.

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EX LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE
MANUFACTURED BY EL ORIENTE,
MANILA

Reina Victoria	100's	\$10.75
Perfectos	25's	3.90
Half-A-Corona	25's	4.50
Corona	25's	6.50
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TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

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94A, WANGHAI ROAD.

The CITROEN.

The Last Word in Car-Economy

RUNNING COSTS LOWER.

Less Tyres

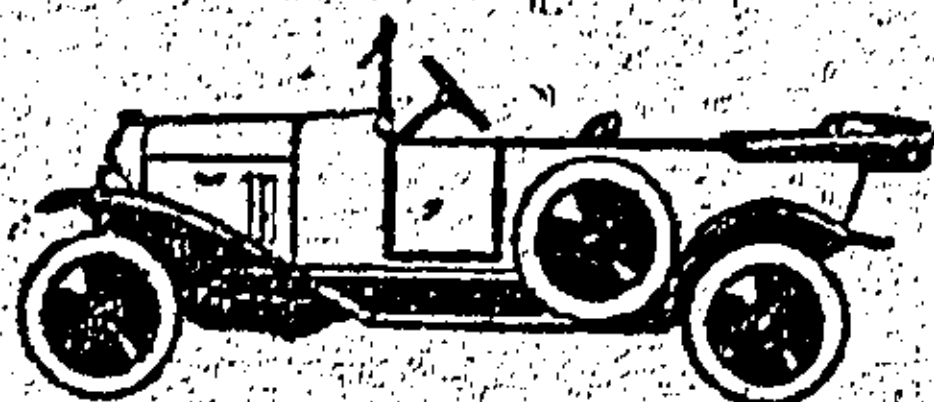
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50-52, Queen's Rd. C.

RUBBER PROPAGANDA
IN ASIA.PROVISION MADE BY THE MALAY
FEDERAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Federal Council of the Malay States last week the acting Financial Adviser moved:

That this Council approves the special provision of \$250,000 being the estimated equivalent of 1 lb. of a cent for every pound of rubber exported from the Federated Malay States in 1924, one-half of this sum to be devoted to propaganda work in Malaya and the Far East in connection with new uses and new markets for rubber and one-half to be contributed to the propaganda fund of the Rubber Growers' Association for propaganda work in Europe.

He said that the Rubber Growers' Association had recently addressed an application to this Government for yearly grants to its rubber propaganda fund out of the excess duty collected under the restriction scheme one-eighth of a cent for every lb. of rubber exported. Applications in similar terms had, it was understood, been addressed to the Governments of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. This Government had made contributions during the past two years to the Association's propaganda department, amounting to \$5,000, but the association requested the assurance of further funds to enable it to continue its campaign. It was proposed to set aside one-eighth of a cent per pound exported in 1924 for rubber propaganda work and to continue that provision for a period of three years. In view of the possibilities of the Far Eastern market, however, it was proposed that one-half of that money should be devoted to propaganda work in Malaya and the Far East and that the R.G.A. should be given the spending of the other half for propaganda work in Europe, and should be asked for its views as to the organization to be created for propaganda work in the Far East.

The British Resident, Negri Sembilan, seconded.

MONEY FOR THE EAST.

Mr. R. C. M. Kindersley supported the motion, but thought the latter part of the resolution ought to have been differently worded. He said the R.G.A. propaganda committee had been functioning very successfully for some time, and it would be much better to entrust the whole of that money to them with strong recommendations that a proportion of it be spent in the East.

The Chief Secretary, in reply, said that the resolution as it stood was the opinion unanimously expressed by the select committee, which went into this question. The Government fully realised the work done by the R.G.A. but nevertheless there was the greatest necessity for propaganda work in Asia. Enormous work could, he thought, be done in China and India, and a local organization would be far more competent to deal with propaganda in Asia than the R.G.A. could do from London.

The motion was carried.

CAPITAL LEVY.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY'S
PROPOSALS.

The Australian Labour Party's Easter conference attempted the institution of a capital levy scheme.

The proposal declares: "It is now agreed by the world's leading economists that a capital levy is the fairest method of clearing the enormous burden of war debts."

Other conference proposals included: The transfer of all State accounts from private banks to the Commonwealth Bank;

An extension of the system of State-owned industries;

Stringent administration of the Monopolies Act;

Construction of railways and hydro-electric enterprises;

Preference in public contracts to Australian manufacturers;

Local milling of all Australian wheat; State insurance on the lines of Queensland;

Enactment of a forty-four hours week; and

Democratisation of university education.

HONGKONG SILVER MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 29TH, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1.125 b.
London	\$2.00 a.
Union Insurance	\$2.00 a.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$2.00 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$38 nominal
R.K. & M. Steamships	\$38 nominal
"Star" Ferries	\$83 b.
China Sugars	\$220 b.
Leopards (Combined)	\$114 b.
Kowloon Harbours	\$144 b.
Wharves Docks	\$148 na. & b.
Shanghai Docks	\$144 b.
Hongkong wharves	\$150 b.
New Engineering	\$114 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$109 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$19 & 13 b.
Hongkong Estates	\$224 b.
Two Cotton Mills	\$114 b.
Cement	\$21.45 (old) & 25 (new) b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$27 (old) & 28 (new) b.
China Ironworks	\$14 (old) & 14.44 (new) b.
Dairy Farms	\$254 b.
Waterworks	\$104 a.
Watsons	\$27 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$24 b.
China Light	\$144 (old) & 144 (new) b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$374 b.
Pak Tramways	\$174 (old) & 174 (new) b.
"Shell" Transports	\$104 b.
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; na.—sales.	

FOUR SUITS A DAY.
PROFITEER WHO CUT A DASH

A remarkable story of a war profiteer's rise and fall has been revealed by the bankruptcy of Thomas Steven, a shipowner, formerly of Edinburgh, and now of the Argentine.

Steven and his twin brother were clerks in a Leith shipping office before the war. A relative advanced them money, enabling them to start shipbroking in a small way. They had a steamer chartered when the war began, and carried oil and munitions for the French Government, making many successful voyages, despite the fact that the Channel was infested with submarines.

worth \$500,000.

They rapidly extended their business, and bought and sold ships in an ever-rising market. The brothers were estimated to be worth \$500,000 when the shipping slump began. Vessels depreciated to far below their book values, and many voyages involved heavy losses. They engaged in hazardous speculations, including whisky running to America.

During the boom, Thomas Steven had 365 suits and 90 overcoats, and frequently changed his clothes four times a day. He spent \$1,000 on rose trees, and had a bathroom constructed of expensive Greek and Italian marbles. He smoked especially made cigars, six inches long, which cost \$1 each, and which realised 2s each at an auction sale after the slump.

Picture dealers palmed on to him many "duds," for one of which he paid \$3,000. It brought \$250 at auction. Another, which cost him \$350, was sold at auction for 2s.

WEATHER REPORT

May 29th at 17.20—Pressure has decreased slightly over Shanghai, Formosa, and Annam, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone and the Japan depression are moving eastwards. The trough remains stationary in the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 29th, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 25.35 inches, against an average of 22.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 30th is as follows—

Direction	Force
Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh.
Hongkong to Cap Rock	E. winds, fresh; fair.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 29th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Barometer	29.78	29.76	29.75
Temperature	79	79	84
Humidity	81	58	33
Wind-Direction	SE	ENE	East
Force	3	3	4
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 82

Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 30th to June 5th, 1924.

RICH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

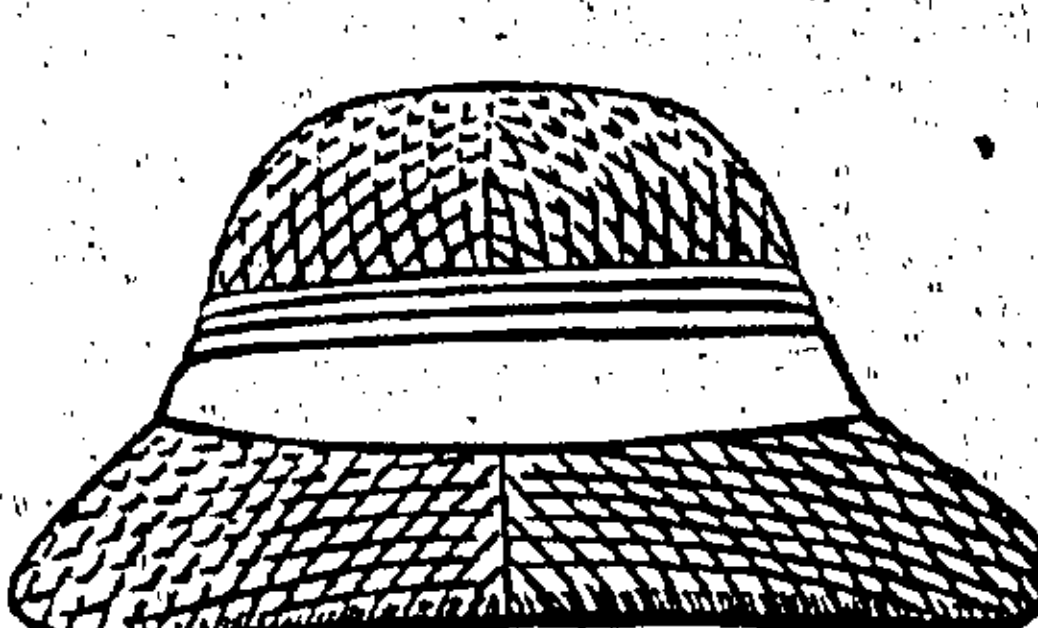
Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Fri.	30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	31	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	h. m.			

RAWKES SUN HATS

Pith SUN HELMETS

Extra Light Weight and Finished with Patent Waterproof Lining. The Ideal Hat for Golf and Walking.



Covered White or Fawn Drill, with Faggare and Thin Strap \$7.50 each.

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APPROACH OF SPRING

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STRAW HATS

SILK JUMPERS

and

SILK LACE

AT

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

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MR. LIANG SHIH-YI IN ENGLAND.

DINNER AT THE CHINESE LEGATION.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, the Acting Minister, gave a dinner at the Chinese Legation on the evening of April 20th in honour of Mr. Liang Shih Yi, ex-Prime Minister of the Republic of China. Present were:—Lord Parmoor, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, the Danish Minister, Sir William Joynton-Hicks, Mr. S. P. Waterlow (Foreign Office), Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir James W. Jamieson, Sir Edward Crowe, Professor Southill, Sir James Stewart Lorkhart, Sir Charles Addis, Mr. S. F. Mayers, Mr. E. A. Ottewill, Mr. C. A. V. Bown, Mr. E. B. Hickson, Mr. C. P. Sandberg, Mr. C. W. Morris, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. Frederick Emmet, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, Mr. T. K. Liang, Mr. Y. P. Law, Mr. C. C. Liu, and Dr. W. C. Chen. Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Malcolm Delevigne were unavoidably prevented by present, and Major W. S. Nathan was unable to be present owing to an unfortunate motor accident a few days ago.

After the dinner the Acting Minister welcomed H.E. Liang Shih Yi and the other guests, in the course of which he stated:

This Legation has been honoured by many illustrious visitors, but on no occasion has there been a more distinguished assemblage of those coming from China, or connected with China, or interested in China. I feel the least I can do is to express appreciation of the many instances of invaluable aid now being offered by the different British Departments of State in facilitating the agreeable and useful stay in this country of our visitors from the Far East. Sir Edward Crowe, representing that Department, has offered assistance to my distinguished fellow-countryman, Mr. Liang Shih Yi in showing him round London, and also introducing him to the industrial centres in the provinces. Next, I wish to welcome a representative of the Foreign Office, Mr. Waterlow, the head of the Far Eastern Department, which does so much to strengthen relations and bring about a still better mutual understanding between Great Britain and China. I welcome Lord Parmoor as my colleague in connection with the League of Nations. China is a very warm supporter of the League, public opinion, so much as the elimination from the Chinese representation on the Council of the League. The League should be made in reality a body of all nations. The geographical basis should be strictly observed, as to the allocation of seats on the Council. It is particularly pleasant to have with us the Japanese Ambassador and the Danish Minister, old colleagues at Peking of Mr. Liang. I keenly regret the absence of Sir John Jordan, who is ill. He is not only a personal friend of Mr. Liang, but we regard him as a real friend of China. I am sure we all wish him a speedy recovery. It is appropriate to have here Sir William Joynton-Hicks, who has filled several posts similar to those ever held by our chief guest of honour. We have, too, Sir Charles Addis, whose reputation as a banker is world-wide. He has not only rendered the greatest services to banking in the Far East, but I congratulate him on its good fortune in obtaining his expert opinion on its finances. My country, should, of course, be glad of his advice.

RAILWAYS AND DEVELOPMENT.

I would like to associate with the world of finance which is so well represented this evening, those leading city men, to whose enterprise Chinese railways owe so much—I refer to the Chinese and British Corporation. Nothing will benefit China better than to help her in developing the means of transportation. Look at the state of the country in which population is thick and natural resources are unlimited. Given more railways the country will be opened up economically. I am confident investment in Chinese railways is safe and very profitable. When I am touching on railways I would like to add that we have the pleasure of welcoming Mr. C. P. Sandberg, Consulting Engineer for the Chinese Government since the days of his father, whose connection with China went back to the earlier days of Li Hung Chang. As other personal friend and fellow-worker of Mr. Liang is Mr. Bown, who was acting as Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs. Of him I am glad to say that he is a worthy and successful follower in the footsteps of Sir Robert Hart. We have also the British Consul-General in Canton, Sir James Jamieson. We Chinese know his great ability and ideal fashion in which in the interests of both people he carries out his duties, under what must be, after all, very difficult conditions. Education is represented by Professor Southill, Professor in view of the importance which we Chinese attach to education and culture, it is gratifying to feel that we have such a worthy representative of the University. Seldom do we have at this Legation so many representatives of Hongkong. They are all over in this country in connection with the Wembley Exhibition, in which we Chinese feel such a keen interest. I welcome Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs of the Hongkong Government, who has come into close contact with the Chinese in that Colony, and who is known as a sympathiser and well-wisher of China. Another distinguished visitor from Hongkong is Mr. Chow Shou Son, one of the first group of students the Chinese Government sent to America half a century ago. He was Customs Tao-tai in Shanghai at one end of the Tsing Dynasty. He retired to live in his birthplace, that is the reason why he has come over as a representative of the British Empire Exhibition. I take pleasure in welcoming a Chinese financier from Hongkong,

Mr. Robert Ho Tung, Chinese by origin and British by nationality. He is not merely a great financial, but I admire him also as a great patriot with regard to the promotion of Chinese and pro-Chinese interests in lines which can be warmly recommended both to the Chinese people and to the British Government.

Finally, I come to the chief guest of honour to-night, His Excellency, Mr. Liang Shih Yi. As you all know him well, I need not enumerate what he has done in his official life; but I venture to think that his experience acquired both at home and abroad will be a great asset to China in developing her economic resources. He is studying the post-war economic conditions of the world, and the knowledge and impressions he gathers will be very useful to him what he returns to China. We require more of ability like His Excellency to rebuild the fortunes of our country. No one need imagine China is a poor country, though some of our critics warn us that we may plunge into bankruptcy. I have no such gloomy views. Our country is very rich, rich in natural resources, and rich in the characteristics of its people. Its natural wealth is still practically untouched, and when opened up to trade and commerce will not only benefit China, but the whole world as well. I would not go so far as to say the future of the world depends upon the unlimited and undeveloped wealth of countries like China. China has every object in self-development. We look forward to early development, and we shall do everything in our power to support it. I feel all here to-night are equally keen on promoting good relations, trade and otherwise, between Great Britain and China, and it is therefore to the interests of us all to see China peaceful, contented, prosperous, and in a state of well-ordered, economic development.

REPLY BY LIANG SHIH-YI.

After thanking the Acting Minister for the courtesy and hospitality shown him during this, his first, visit to England, Mr. LIANG SHIH-YI said: It is not every day that we can have a gathering like this of the most distinguished representatives of the Overseas Trade, the Diplomatic Corps, and of the educational and financial world, who all have a common interest at heart, i.e., a desire to bring about a better mutual understanding. All through the pages of International history, we have found instance after instance, that England, by her fair-play and justice in foreign policies, has averted many disastrous results in international affairs. That is, I believe, due to the fact that representatives of all nations that are sent to the Court of St. James have always been those that can get on with the Foreign Office. It is also our foreign policy—I can be quite frank about it—to send such a man to the Court of St. James (and he must, of course, be a man of character, intellect and sincerity), and I think you will all agree with me that we have made a very fortunate choice in our Acting Minister. The old friendship and the economic relations between England and my own country are subjects I have talked about so much of late that I have only one more to remark to make. The latest democratic and economic developments in my country are rather a sudden advance, and I have had a share in the work. To help on these developments, the first country we naturally go to for assistance would be England, because we find England is the best democratic country, and has been the most intimate with China in economic relations. These developments have come about just when England, for the first time in her history, has a Labour Government. How the relationship between the two countries will develop will be awaited with intense interest, not only by China, but by the whole world, and I have no doubt that some of our guests here tonight have already formed some well-thought-out plans for dealing with the situation. The Chinese look to the League of Nations for assistance in upholding China's rights, and in placing China in a better position among the nations. I feel confident that the League will certainly receive a sincere support from any Government of China, and I trust that the League will never disappoint the Chinese people in their hopes.

Lord Parmoor stated he acquiesced in the view that the Council of the League of Nations should be enlarged so that China should have a seat thereat.

Sir Wm. Joynton-Hicks urged the development of our commercial relations with China.

A BANKER'S ADVICE.

Sir Charles Addis said that he could not refuse his contribution to the interesting symposium on Chinese affairs which had been opened by the previous speakers. He agreed as to the vast potential resources of China, but great wealth was no guarantee against insolvency. The resources must be developed and that could only be done by the aid of capital. Capital was the only solvent for insolvency. If the capital were found in the country itself, so much the better, but this was no justification for the prejudice against the use of foreign capital. Capital had no nationality. It flowed and with streams where it was welcomed. Security was essential. Capital was repelled by conditions where no man is secure in his possessions and where even the life and property of foreigners had been placed at the hazard of civil war. In this last resort nationalism is a moral claim founded upon respect for individual liberty and social justice. It can only be realised through the extension by one nation to another of the rights and liberties which it claims for its own subjects. Nationalism in China appears to have run mad and it is time that some substance be given to the time that some modern democratic ideas by the addition of some of the prudence and wisdom of the East. I know no man who is better fitted to reconcile these conflicting ideals than

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. ENTRIES FOR FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

The following are the entries for the Race meeting on Saturday June 7th:

1st Race.—CHESHAM HANDICAP. "B" Class. Six Furlongs.—Loch Rannoch 158 lbs., Mountain Hawk 157, Langsat 154, Roman Parrot 154, Haruna 154, Arbor Day 152, Eli 152, Little Minch 151, Speargrass 151, White Rose 151, Duku 150, King Alfred 150, Exchange 149, B. Jungle Cook 149, Majestic Lad 149, Repulse Lad 149, Silver Leaf 148, Lightning 148, Bluebottle 147, Limonite 147, Jade-stone 146, Uncle George 145, Golden Jubilee 145, Watthead 144, Pet Mouse 143, Peter Pan 142, What to do 141, Cotton-grass 140.

2nd Race.—GRANVILLE STAKES. One Mile.—Gladie 159 lbs., King Alfred 157, 158, Mouse 157, Eli 152, Langsat 154, Mopoke 150, Mountain Hawk 154, Hartfield 152, Loch Rannoch 150, Grey Dragon 157, Magnificent Dahlia 153, Nastaran II 152, Peninsula Lad 152, Repulse Lad 149, Uncle George 144, Goom Rock 133, Limonite 150.

3rd Race.—CHESHAM HANDICAP. "A" Class. Six Furlongs.—Spotted Sand 159 lbs., Rothsay 158, Edenhall 157, Magnificent Dahlia 156, Full House 156, Rivergrass 154, Sunstar 154, Friarsfield 153, Valiant Dahlia 152, Hartfield 152, Strathfarrar 152, Rialto Star 150, King Charlie 150, Pencaiste 151, Satisfaction Dahlia 151, Sycee Bill 150, Koh-I-Noor 149, Starland 149, Day of Surprise 148, Gladie 146.

4th Race.—RAMMUS STAKES. One Mile.—Rivergrass 160 lbs., Spotted Sand 160, King Charlie 148, The Work 141, Mopoke 148, Rialto Star 133, Sunstar 148, Hartfield 148, Munketecr 145, Rothsay 160, Pencaiste 143, Valiant Dahlia 145, Magnificent Dahlia 150, Nastaran II 145, What to do 138, Oak Leaf 145, Uncle George 145, Jungle Cook 141, Yellow River 143, Full House 145.

5th Race.—BEEF STAKES. Six Furlongs.—Golden Jubilee, Roman Parrot, Bandicoot, White Rose, Arbor Day, Pre Cate-lan, Utinko, Cottongrass, Peninsula Lad, Majestic Lad, Oak Leaf, Goom Rock, Sycee Bill, Bella Isle, all 168 lbs.

6th Race.—WATERFORD PLATE. "B" Class. 11 Miles.—Nastaran II 159 lbs., Gladie 157, Pencaiste 156, Friarsfield 155, Mopoke 154, Haruna 153, Little Minch 152, Langsat 152, Peninsula Lad 152, Mountain Hawk 152, Jungle Cook 150, Bluebottle 150, Silver Leaf 150, Repulse Lad 148, Watthead 148, Golden Jubilee 147, Cottongrass 144, Pet Mouse 142.

7th Race.—WATERFORD PLATE. "A" Class. 11 Miles.—Spotted Sand 159 lbs., Rothsay 157, Grey Dragon 152, Rialto Star 150, Magnificent Dahlia 150, Valiant Dahlia 148, Rivergrass 146, Starland 145, Satisfaction Dahlia 144, Day of Surprise 144, Yellow River 142, King Alfred 141.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

2ND DIVISION.

I.R.C. "A" v. CLUB DE RECREIO

Played at home on Wednesday, the I.R.C. "A" beat the Club de Recreio by 59 games to 31. Scores: S. A. and S. A. H. J. J. beat D. E. Noronha and T. Silva, 8-3; beat H. E. Hyndman and H. A. Barros, 7-4; beat G. Osmund and L. E. Remedios, 6-5. J. S. A. Curreen and Y. A. Wahab beat D. Noronha and T. Silva, 11-0; beat R. E. Hyndman and H. A. Barros, 8-3; lost to G. Osmund and L. E. Remedios, 5-6. S. A. Hussain and I. A. Razack beat D. Noronha and T. Silva, 9-2; beat R. E. Hyndman and H. A. Barros, 9-2; lost to G. Osmund and L. E. Remedios, 5-6.

I.R.C. "B" v. K.C.C. "B"

Playing away, the I.R.C. "B" beat the K.C.C. "B" by 62 games to 37. Scores: S. A. Hamid and F. M. Arculli lost to Bishop and Dryden, 4-7; beat Wood ward and Petheram, 7-4; beat Tramitzky and J. Smith, 10-1. A. and N. B. Kitchell lost to Bishop and Dryden, 3-8; lost to Woodward and Petheram, 4-7; beat Tramitzky and J. Smith, 11-0. S. A. G. Mohamed and J. A. Cassum-bhoy lost to Bishop and Dryden, 3-8; beat Woodward and Petheram, 10-1; beat Tramitzky and J. Smith, 10-1.

INTERPRETER CHARGED. ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES TO OBTAIN MONEY.

The small court at the Central Magistracy was packed with Indians yesterday afternoon, who listened stolidly to the proceedings when Nattah Singh, an Indian interpreter who had served for some years at the Magistracy, appeared on remand before Mr. C. D. Melbourne. Alternative charges of obtaining money by false pretences and receiving bribes were made against him, and Mr. G. K. H. Bruton, who defended, asked that the charges might be heard separately. His Worship agreed to this course.

It was alleged that defendant obtained from Mohamed Noor the sum of \$5 by falsely pretending that the sum was a fee due to the police court.

Mohamed Noor, in the witness-box, said that he was a clerk in an Indian shop in Wellington Street. On May 14th he asked defendant to issue two mimm-mones—one against Haji Ismail and one against Gulum Hussain. Defendant asked asked him for \$5 stamp fee on each summons. He told defendant that he could not pay \$10 and asked him to reduce the fee to \$5 for the two. Defendant then filled up the summons forms which witness signed. Defendant then asked him for the money. Witness took out his wallet and extracted a \$5 note, which he was going to hand over when a European Crown Sergeant came in.

At this point witness identified Sergt. Chevalier, who was in Court, as the Sergeant he was referring to.

Continuing, witness said that on the entrance of the Sergeant, defendant told him to pay him later. Defendant then took him to the clerk's room, where he made him stand outside the door. Defendant went in and shortly came out and took the \$5 note from him. Defendant afterwards took witness to a room in which was a Chinese clerk to have the date fixed for the summons. Defendant then told witness to go home. Witness was still in the office when it came into his mind that the money he had paid was not really a stamp fee. He had paid it to follow Nattah Singh and called to witness to follow. Witness dropped his straw hat on the floor, and took the chance of whispering to the clerk a question as to whether a stamp fee was payable on a summons. The clerk answered that it was not.

His Worship: I cannot take that as evidence.

Continuing, Noor said that he returned to the Magistracy on the next day to issue a subpoena. Nattah Singh told him that he could not issue a subpoena. Witness then met Crown Sergt. Chevalier.

His Worship: I do not want to hear any conversation that took place when defendant was not present.

Witness added that he afterwards went with the Sergeant to the Magistracy, to whom he made a statement.

Mr. Bruton: You are a quarrelsome sort of a gentleman, aren't you?—No, I am not.

Can you explain, then, why a summons had been taken out against you?—We had had a quarrel.

Exactly, a quarrel—I did not quarrel. My friends quarrelled with me, and then took out a summons against me for assault.

Witness admitted that he had heard that a summons had been applied for against him on the 13th May, so that he decided to take out a cross-summons against three persons, Gulum Hussain, Hajee, Email, and Poona Walla. He also admitted that defendant made out three summonses, but that as Poona Walla apologised later, witness wished to withdraw the summons in respect to him.

Pressed by Mr. Bruton, Noor further admitted that he found fault with the way in which all the forms had been prepared and that Nattah Singh tore them up.

Mr. Bruton: I put it to you that every word you have uttered is a lie, and furthermore, that when the European sergeant came in you were afraid that you might be charged with offering a bribe, and you made this complaint so as to get in first.

The witness was still being examined when the Magistrate adjourned the case until next Monday afternoon.

CHINESE GIRLS FROM HONGKONG. WEAVING STOCKINGS DIRECT FROM SILK WORMS.

A woman correspondent writing in a London paper says:—Nine Chinese girls have come from Hongkong to Wembley to show how pure silk stockings are made direct from the silkworm.

Lady Ho Tung, who brought the girls, has a farm in Hongkong where she grows mulberry trees and keeps silkworms. Three of the Chinese girls will look after the silkworms which have been brought from China. Two girls will reel silk, and the others will spin it and knit stockings with it.

The girls wear the same dress in this country as they do in China—a black, brown, or grey kimono, jacket and skirt. Three of the Chinese girls can all sew and make their own clothes. One of the first things the exhibition party did was to hemstitch white curtains for the beds in their hut.

They do not have any cooking to do, for the Chinese restaurant at the exhibition provides their meals. A Chinese girl's breakfast would surprise an English girl.

Potatoes and chicken, sole, bitter-melons with beef, salt duck, pig's kidney, and tea.

Tea is taken after every meal.

CORRESPONDENCE
MAY ROAD FARES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—I am inclined to challenge the statement made to the Peak Tramways Co. that only half of the signatories to the May Road protest were Season Ticket Holders. I should like someone to be given the opportunity to compare these signatures with the list of May Road Season Ticket Holders in the Company's books.

However, quite apart from that if the Company's statement is correct, the number of the non-season ticket holders who protested will serve to show the strength of public opinion in May Road alone against this unjustifiable action on the part of the Peak Tramways, Ltd. A private company which serves a public utility with a monopoly should be ashamed to boast of an increase of over \$30,000 in their profits and a record year.

"MAYROADITE."

Hongkong, May 29th, 1924.

THE "ARMADILLO."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—It does not appear from his letter that "Interested" kept the skin of the creature he knocked down, on Tuesday night. This would have helped a lot to elucidate the problem.

There is no doubt anyhow that it could not be an armadillo which is a purely American animal, not to be found anywhere else. I should rather think the unfortunate victim was a hedge-hog, or at least closely allied to the family. Believe me, dear Sir,

Your faithfully,

A. R.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1924.

[The armadillo to which we referred in a footnote to the letter published yesterday as having been killed on the Peak tramway is to be seen in the local Museum. Attached to it is the following inscription: "An Armadillo, killed on the Peak Tramway. Presented by Hon. F. H. May, 30-5-07." It is, however, if we may judge from published descriptions of the Central and South American armadillo, a different species. Close by it in the Museum are three specimens of smaller placental mammals which are labelled "Marmos." The marmos belong to what is known as the pangolin, or scaly anteater, and are classified in the text books as a group of the "Edentata" to which the armadillo belongs. "Edentata," says expert authority, "differs from all other mammals by the absence of upper and lower incisors (often with hairs growing between them) which invests the whole animal, with the exception of the under-surface of the body, and sometimes a small patch near the tip of the under side of the tail. There are no teeth; and although the tongue is long and worm-like, it is not extensible." On the other hand, the armature of the Central and South American armadillo is described as consisting of "a bony case, partly composed of solid buckler-like plates and partly of movable transverse bands, the latter differing in number with the species, and giving to the body a considerable degree of flexibility. The bony plates are overlain by horny scales. The armadillo killed on the Peak Tramway may belong to the pangolin group, but is about twice the size of the marmos specimens.—Ed.]

CONCRETE PILE EQUIPMENTS IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd inst. appeared an article referring to the demand for construction plant arising from the building boom in Hongkong.

It is stated therein that two Belgian-made concrete pile equipments were recently imported which construct piles by making a hole in the ground, using a tube, and filling the hole with concrete as the tube is extruded. If, as is presumably the case, this refers to our "Franki" piling equipments, it is correct up to that point, but the article further goes on to state that the results obtained are not altogether satisfactory, owing partly to severe conditions at the site where the machines are employed.

As our "Franki" piling system is specially designed to cope with foundation problems arising from difficult or reclaimed ground we desire to deny emphatically the assertion that the results have not been satisfactory.

Over 600 piles have now been driven by us in Hongkong and test loads varying from 75 to 110 tons have been applied to four separate piles, selected by the supervising architects, with most satisfactory results. One of these piles under a test load of more than 100 tons is open to inspection at the present time on the site of the new Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon.

There was a slight hitch in connection with a preliminary test, but this was due to faulty loading and not to any defect in the pile or in the principle of its construction.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE UN LUNG MOTOR BUS COLLISION.

DRIVERS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

JURY'S IMPORTANT RIDER.

The case in which the two motor-bus drivers concerned in the Un Lung motor-bus collision, were terminated yesterday afternoon. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to three years' hard labour each. The Jury added an important rider to their verdict. They recommended that it should be brought to the notice of the authorities that all bridges, in their opinion, should be widened to the width of the road. They also recommended that steps should be taken to separate bus drivers from passengers so that no conversation between driver and passengers could take place.

His Lordship intimated that the recommendations would be forwarded to the proper quarter.

On the Court resuming yesterday afternoon, Mr. Campbell Prosser addressed the Jury at some length. He opened by dealing with the question of negligence. The Jury, he argued, had to be satisfied that gross negligence amounting to recklessness had been proved before the prisoners could be convicted. The Attorney-General, he said, in opening for the Crown had put the case for above what had been proved in evidence and cross-examination. The Crown's case had fallen short of a conviction.

Continuing, Mr. Prosser said that if the collision took place anywhere on the bridge his case for the defence would be hopeless. If this happened it would have shown that there was a dispute between the drivers as to the right of way across the bridge. On the facts proved these never was a dispute as to right of way between the two prisoners. Both prisoners in their evidence showed that the bus from Tsai Sha Tsui had no intention of crossing the bridge first. This, said Mr. Prosser, was a very vital part of his case. The Crown had also said that there was never any intention on the part of the drivers to slow down, but both men had said that they did slow down and on that point their statements were not challenged. The first prisoner had said he could have avoided the collision if he had not slowed down. He probably lost his head when he saw the other bus was on the bridge.

"RECKLESS AND CARELESS." Regarding the evidence of the expert witness for the Crown, Mr. Prosser said it was an extraordinary coincidence that both foot brakes were out of order. He was fully convinced that these two foot brakes were used all that day and yet it was extraordinary that they should both need adjusting when the collision took place. He attributed the collision to a pure error of judgment. The driver of No. 1204 bus expected to get across the bridge and the other driver expected the bridge would be clear by the time he reached it.

The Attorney-General, in the course of his address, said he was prepared to accept the prisoner's statements that the foot brakes were in order and used during the day of the collision. "I am prepared to accept that, gentlemen, but I lay blame to them for not having used those brakes in time. If they had they might have prevented the collision." He asked the Jury not to pay too much attention to minor details but to direct their attention to the final event of that unfortunate collision. He submitted that the Jury could get away from the drivers' own stories—and he was prepared to accept those stories—and on those stories he asked the Jury to find the prisoners "Guilty."

The Jury, after a brief retirement, returned verdicts of "Guilty" against both prisoners. The foreman then read a rider, the substance of which is given above.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, described the case as a very serious one and they had been convicted of manslaughter. They had both acted in a very reckless and careless manner. He could do no less than sentence them to three years' hard labour each.

In Europe, Egypt and elsewhere over 75,000 piles have been driven under varying conditions during the past fifteen years by the "Franki" piling system, which has been severely tested time and again.

We might add that an essential condition of our contracts for this class of work is that the piles shall pass the tests called for.

Trusting you will give the same publicity to this letter as was given to the disparaging statement in question.—We are Sir, your faithfully,

For and on behalf of the
HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LTD.
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1924.

[As stated at the time, the article we published was reproduced from *Eastern Engineering*. We gladly give publicity to the correction.—Ed.]

TICKETS PLEASE!

["Mr. ARCAN: I do not think we are justified in raising the rates for May Road."

"The CHAIRMAN: We are not exactly increasing the rate. We are merely making a uniform charge, and the residents of May Road will benefit by it when they go on to the higher levels. Instead of paying, the journey will be included in their new tickets."—*Extract from Report of Peak Tram Co. Meeting.*

There's joy in the homes of the folk on the Peak, once more they've a place in the sun.

The reason is not very distant to seek, the Quarterly Tickets are done.

Three dollars a month is the saving per man, a very respectable drop;

Although they keep hoping as hard as they can the tendency downward won't stop!

The ladies, alas!, are not quite so well pleased: they've one extra dollar to pay.

It hardly seems proper that they should be squeezed, or so I am told that they say!

But the Company surely have got to exist, and really it pains me to hear

They've only got forty thousand more on the list compared with the profits last year.

The people, who really are done in the eye, are those who reside at May Road.

Their prices are up, (goodness only knows why!) so heavy indeed is their lot.

For non-stops are useless to them, they're afraid, so what is poor May Road to do?

In spite of their protests most forcibly made, the Company won't take their view.

To size up the whole of the quarrel, I fear, would addle the brain in one's head.

But the gist of the matter would seem to be clear, I gather the Chairman has said.

"It's true we have heard that the Mayroaders state our new scheme they deeply deplore,

But, mark you, we are not increasing their rate:— they simply have got to pay more!"

E. W. H.

DAGGERS AND STRING.

SUSPECTED ARMED ROBBERS SENT FOR TRIAL.

Daggers and lengths of string (suspected implements for armed robbery), figured as exhibits at the Central Magistracy yesterday when Fung Tai, Chan Fook, Wong Yau, Lee Yee, Chan Yuen, and Ng Shing, described as brick-carriers, appeared, on remand, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, charged with having four daggers in their possession. The finding of one of the daggers was described at a previous hearing.

Inspector Appleton was in charge of the case for the police.

Sergt. J. Bright said that at noon on the 8th inst. he went with Inspector Appleton and a party of district watchmen to a room on the third floor of a restaurant in Des Vaux Road West. He saw the six defendants sitting round a table with another man not in custody. He ordered them to put up their hands, and at once there was a general scuffle. Assisted by two district watchmen, he searched the third and fourth defendants, and found nothing on their persons. He then looked on the floor and saw two daggers.

Inspector Appleton testified that while all the defendants were being held by district watchmen, he found a dagger on the person of the second defendant. On arrival at the Central Detective Office he searched all the defendants. Loosely tied round the first defendant's waist he found four lengths of string.

His Worship: Such lengths of string would be useful to armed robbers for tying up their victims?—Yes.

Witness added that the string was not assisting to keep up the trousers. In the man's left lower jacket pocket witness found a further quantity of string and a small green handkerchief, which was quite new. It would be serviceable for use as a gag.

A Chinese probationer interpreter of the Central Detective Office said he read out and explained the charge to each of the defendant separately in turn. Each, after being cautioned, made a statement, which witness took down in Chinese. Each defendant either signed or put his mark to his own statement.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS.

The first defendant said that he was carrying bricks at Wanchai when Chan Yuen invited him to go to the restaurant to drink tea. The string and dagger were given to him by Chan Yuen. He did not know why they were given to him.

The second defendant said that he was employed to carry bricks at Sham Shui Po, and lived in a matched belonging to the contractors. On May 8th he was drinking tea at the restaurant when Chan Yuen came in and invited him up to the third floor for tea. There Chan Yuen gave him a dagger and some string.

The third man said that he was invited to the restaurant for tea, and Chan Yuen offered him a dagger, which he refused. Chan Yuen then threw it on the floor.

The fourth stated that a friend handed him a dagger, and asked him to take it to the restaurant. He drank tea there. Later Chan Yuen asked him to drink tea on the third floor.

The fifth defendant (Chan Yuen) said that he knew none of the first four defendants. He never handed a dagger or string to anyone of them. The seventh man present at the time of the arrests and who was not in custody invited him to the restaurant. He met Shing (the sixth defendant) and they went to the restaurant in company.

The sixth prisoner claimed to be a contractor for house demolition. He said he went for a walk in Des Vaux Road

PUZZLE FOR A LINGUIST.

THE MEANING OF A CHINESE WORD.

In the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, the Tai Sing Kung Tse firm, of 223, Queen's Road Central, brought an action against the Hui On Contractors, Canton Road, Yau-mati, for \$206.52, the balance due for goods sold and delivered.

The plaintiff firm was represented by Mr. D. H. Blake, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

It was stated for the defence that \$750 was paid by them on the 20th of the 12th month in full settlement of the remainder of the account. Plaintiffs denied this, claiming that the \$750 was a payment on account.

A material point in the case was the use of the Chinese word "chau" in the receipt for the \$750 and expert witnesses were called by both parties. The plaintiffs claimed that word merely meant "a payment" and defendants called evidence to the effect that the word would only be used when the account had been fully settled.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

THE DISAPPEARING BOY.

COURT COMEDY OF REGAINED FREEDOM.

"What happened to your purse, idiot?" was the testy exclamation of Mr. R. E. Lindsell to a Chinese complainant at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

A small Chinese boy was in the dock, charged with having stolen a purse from the complainant's pocket in Des Vaux Road West.

A Chinese witness, who said he was a motor-car agent living at Aberdeen, stated that on the day in question he was in Des Vaux Road West, when he saw the prisoner push against the complainant and touch his pocket. He heard complainant call out, and saw him seize the prisoner's wrist. Witness next saw prisoner throw a purse into the road.

In answer to his Worship, witness said he did not tell the complainant where the purse had been thrown.

Remarking that the evidence of the complainant and the last witness differed materially in several particulars, his Worship discharged the boy, who caused amusement by disappearing from the Court with remarkable speed.

P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock (less income tax), and an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the company (free of income tax) for the half-year ended March 31st last.

West on the day of his arrest and met Chan Yuen. When they reached the tea-house Chan Yuen asked him to drink tea.

A Chinese witness said that he was a sub-contractor for house demolition. The sixth prisoner was a classmate of his, and witness had known him in Hongkong for seven years. The sixth defendant in witness' opinion was an honest, respectable man.

His Worship committed all six men to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

JUST ARRIVED

Per S.S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE"

FRESH PROVISIONS INCLUDING—

IRISH BACON ... per lb. 1.20

FILET COD ... " "

BLOATERS ... " "

KIPPERS ... " "

HADDOCK ... " "

THIS PRODUCE IS GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

PROVISION DEPT.

TEL. 4587.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLISH PERFUMES.

POTTER & MOORE'S FAMOUS MITCHEAM

LAVENDER WATER

(In Green Globe Bottles—3 Sizes).

Obtainable at

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

"THE PARSON ADDRESSES HIS FLOCK"

(YES, I THINK SO)

By

VIVIAN FOSTER ("THE VICAR OF MIRTH")

No. 3218

ANDERSON'S

Wm Powell Ltd.
12, Des Vaux Road.

JUST ARRIVED.

SMART

MILLINERY

EVENING GOWNS

EVENING BAGS

EVENING SCARVES

HAIR BANDS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, the 3rd JUNE, 1924.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1924. [831]

NOTICE.

It is Announced that the ANNUAL PROCESSION of the BLESSED VIRGIN MARY will be held at the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on the 31st INSTANT, at 5.30 P.M.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1924. [830]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship, "BENYANNOCH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 19th June, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1924. [832]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "M O B E A."

Arrives Hongkong on 27th May, 1924.
From ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted and Marked by Mark and delivery can be obtained at the Godowns as landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1924. [833]

S.S. "CHANTILLY."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSENGERS MARITIMS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, S.S. de, also Cargo ex S.S. "ANTINOUS" from BORDEAUX, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of China, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st May, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th June, 1924, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday the 31st instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSCH, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1924. [817]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SILVIO PELLICO" FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MARSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 27th instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd June will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1924. [834]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1919), LTD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to Notify Our Consumers that on and after the 2nd JUNE, Payment of Our Monthly Accounts may be made at Our New Branch Office (EXTRA STORES), 22, NATHAN ROAD.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH "ORDINARY" ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARVINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, the 30th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1924, and of electing or re-electing the Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year. The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 24th May, 1924, to Friday, the 30th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN, Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1924. [788]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES FOR \$1,500,000.

TAKE NOTICE that the Debentures of THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED, will be REDEEMED on the 30th MAY, 1924, and all Holders of Registered Debentures are hereby Requested to send their Debentures to the Head Office of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Victoria, Hongkong, when all Principal and Interest up to that Date will be paid to such Registered Debenture Holders on the surrender of the Debentures in question.
Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.
DEACONS, Solicitors, Hongkong.

HUGO STINNES LINIEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "HINDENBURG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Wednesday, the 4th June, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, the 4th June, at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
All Claims must reach us before Wednesday, the 11th June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1924. [825]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 4th June, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 4th June, 1924, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer, including those for Cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1924. [829]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 24th instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th prox. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1924. [815]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st JUNE, the Offices of the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD., will be in "ASIATIC BUILDING," QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [824]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1924, at 12.30 P.M. in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX. [814]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th, and MONDAY, 8th JUNE, 1924, commencing at 3.30 P.M. Each Day. The First Race will be Run at 3 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.
Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSTRAD & DAVIS at 35 each up to Friday, 6th JUNE.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [826]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip No. 427 for 500 shares ERO CORPUS MILLS LTD., in the name of Mr. EYBA ABRAHAM of Hongkong together with a duly executed transfer deed purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost.
The said shares are the property of the Underwriter and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip.
The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Shares without reference to the Underwriter. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Underwriter.

ELLIS & CO., No. 25 Ice House Street. [817]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwriter has received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. C. E. WARREN, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 29th and 30th MAY, 1924, commencing Each day at 2.30 P.M., at the "TOWERS," 30, Broadwood Road.

A QUANTITY OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—
M.T. Carved Blackwood Tables, M.T. Side Tables and Stands, M.T. Stands, Chest-draws, Sofas, and Arm chairs, Standard Lamps, Brasses, Cuirons, Bureaux, Large Carpets, Large Emameel Bath, Porcelain Wash Basins, Wardrobes, Double and Single Iron Beds, Crckery, Linen, Bookcases, Meat Safes, Cupboards, Tennis Net and Poles, Blankets, Ornaments and General Household Sundries.
Also
1 Steinway Grand Piano, 1 "Acolian" Orchestral "Organ and Rolls, and about 900 Plants and Pots.

On view TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY (27th and 28th May).

N.B.—"THE TOWERS" and No. 21, Broadwood Road are for Sale Privately.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGE, LTD., Auctioneers, 1908.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS ANT LONDON.

THE Steamship

"ALIPORA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd JUNE, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Passes will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1924. [827]

TO-DAY THE SUNDAY.

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"SUDS."

FELIX, THE HYPNOTIST.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

The Spirit of the Empire

It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S. It is produced by the skillful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

Dewar's

"WHITE LABEL"

and

"VICTORIA VAT"

as supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, 1924.

PEAK TRAFFIC AND TRAM FARES.

The changes announced by the Peak Tramway Company in the fares which are to come into force from the first of next month have been inevitably a fertile topic of discussion among those who regularly travel on the cars. The practice of issuing quarterly season tickets is being discontinued and in its place a monthly ticket is being issued, this bringing the practice on the Peak Tram into line with that of the lower level Tramways Company and the Star Ferry Company.

The opportunity has been taken by the Peak Tramway Co. to reduce the fare for men regularly making the full journey, but in the case of the ladies the fare is increased. The net result for man and wife will be a saving of two dollars a month. On the other hand the married couple regularly using the May Road Station have to pay nearly seven dollars a month more than they have been paying hitherto. Residents in the May Road district, now numbering between eighty and ninety, have made their protest but have failed to move the Directors from their previously announced decision.

Legally the Company is apparently entitled to do as it pleases, but it is generally felt that the "squeeze" is morally indefensible.

Moreover, there are many residents on the Peak who consider that the time has arrived for a greater reduction than has been made in the charges. We have frequently heard the line described as "probably the dearest travelling of its kind in the world." However that may be, the following considerations weigh with old travellers on the line: For many years before the war the quarterly season cost thirty dollars for men and twelve for ladies. When the war came there was a rapid reduction in the European population of the Colony. All German residents

quitted or were held in the detention camp, and hundreds of men of the British and Allied nations went home to fight or otherwise participate in the war. The Peak Tramway Co., like many others, suffered as a result. There was a substantial decline in the traffic and the consequence was an increase in the price of the quarterly season tickets. Following on the termination of the war, however, the traffic on the line not merely came back to pre-war level, but has manifestly steadily increased, and a great deal has been heard during the past few years about "traffic congestion." Within the last ten years a large number of houses have been built on the Peak, bringing as a natural consequence increased traffic and revenue to the Tramway Company. The considerable traffic at May Road is all new in that time. It is admittedly true that maintenance costs are heavier to-day than before the war, notwithstanding that the company has in the meantime substituted Chinese for European drivers. The fairly frequent renewal of the cable (purchased at home) is one of the most serious items in the maintenance charges, but against this we have to place the fact that the exchange value of the dollar is on an average sevenpence or eightpence higher to-day than it was in the years before the war. On such considerations as these there are many users of the car who consider that the Company could well afford to make a greater reduction than they have done, especially if it is intended to adhere to the decision that travellers to and from May Road shall pay the same as travellers over the whole line.

No indication was given by the Chairman at the annual meeting of shareholders on Wednesday that the Company are building up a reserve for some extension of the track, but it was announced that we are—some day—to have larger cars on the line. The time has long since arrived when more than that is necessary. The Government seemed quite convinced six years ago of the necessity for an additional line to the Peak. The reason why the project for a line up Wanchai Gap was abandoned by the Government has been publicly given, but it was a reason which did not dispute the obvious fact that further facilities for reaching the Peak are desirable. It would be ridiculous to say that this need has been met by the construction of a motor-road which very few people can afford to use regularly in place of the tram. The latest scheme adumbrated was for a train from the bottom of Garden Road, or in the alternative, the bottom of Battery Path to Magazine Gap, but we are not aware that anything is being done by the Government, the Peak Tramway Co. or anybody else to provide this increased facility. Perhaps the discontent which the new tariff has engendered among residents in the May Road district, who are laying their grievance, we understand, before the Government, will help towards galvanising the Government into some determined action in the matter of meeting the constantly growing needs of the whole Peak District.

A Chinese was knocked down and seriously injured by a motor truck belonging to the On Lok Yuen at Whitfield on Wednesday and was conveyed to hospital.

The Chinese Government has offered a reward of \$20,000 and the Police authorities one of \$5,000 for information that will lead to the arrest of the person who recently sent a bomb to Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Among the passengers who left by the Empress of Russia yesterday were the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock (who are going to Canada to spend the summer), the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake (going to Shanghai), Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cassidy, and Mr. E. Des Vaux.

A feature of the Empire Day celebration at Shanghai was a reception at the Shanghai Club at which the Consul (Mr. Sydney Barton, C.M.G.) and Mr. Stirling Foxenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. de Paes de Marcolles and Captain Doisy made speeches.

A Chinese coolie was accidentally killed in the Norwegian ship *Dumfries* in the harbour yesterday. He was in No. 2 hold, when one of the ropes holding a load of rice gave way. The entire load of six bags, each weighing 220 lbs., fell on the man's head. Death was instantaneous.

For failing to show regulation lights whilst under way, *Lo Tai Hi*, master of motor-boat *Astrida*, was fined \$5 at the Marine Court yesterday. The offence occurred at 2.20 a.m. on the 27th inst. The defendant said that he was just going the right light lamp when the prosecuting Police Sergeant came on board.

Four boat women and one man were fined \$5 each yesterday at the Marine Court, yesterday, for using drags for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed of the harbour. According to the police, eight boats were seen in Wanchai Bay dragging for coal. Five of the boats were caught but three got away. There was a quantity of wet coal on board some of the boats caught.

New accommodation has been provided on the Star Ferry wharf at Kowloon for passengers waiting for the ferry for Hongkong. Structural alterations have been necessary and these have just been completed. Instead of entering at one end of the wharf, first class passengers now use a central entrance where increased accommodation has been provided. A feature of the alterations is that a separate entrance is provided for monthly ticket holders whilst another entrance is provided for casual passengers. Large waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen are also provided. Third class passengers will embark at either end of the wharf according to the position of the ferry.

Another old resident of the Colony who has just left for home is Mr. I. Shand, electrician at the Taikeo Sugar Refinery. He has spent 31 years in the Colony. Walking has always been his favourite pastime and it is said that he knew every inch of the island of Hongkong and had an intimate knowledge of its topography of the New Territories. Mr. Shand had been a regular worshipper at the Wanchai Wesleyan Church for over 30 years and was known as a very generous contributor to church funds. On the eve of his departure Mr. Shand was the recipient of a handsome silver tea-service from his colleagues at Taikeo, as an expression of their good wishes. He left by the *Empress of Russia* yesterday.

H.M.S. "ROBIN" FIRED ON.

A REGULAR BATTLE.

COMMANDER TUDWAY WOUNDED.

An exciting incident occurred on the Canton River on Monday last, when H.M.S. *Robin*, proceeding from Canton to Wuchow to recover two launches, the *Kwung-yat* and *Chung-shing*, belonging to the A.F.C. Co., Ltd., which had been stolen, was fired on by troops on the banks of the river. H.M.S. *Robin* returned the fire and a regular battle ensued over a distance of four miles, the troops on shore using rifles and machine-guns.

That the firing was of a most determined nature is to be gleaned from the fact that bullets whistled all round the *Robin* and, unfortunately, her commander, Commander L. C. P. Tudway, D.S.O., D.S.C., was slightly wounded in the thigh.

Last night a representative of the *Daily Press* was informed that the *Robin* had returned to Canton with the wounded Commander on board. He has been removed to hospital for treatment, but the information is to hand that his wound is not very serious, and it should not be long before he is about again.

"SEASON TICKETS" ON THE KOWLOON FERRY.

We have received the following from the Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association:

"In connection with the removal of the first-class entrance to the 'Star' Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, a letter has been received by the Association from the Ferry Company appealing for the assistance and co-operation of members in regard to the production of season tickets when travelling. The letter states: 'On account of the increasing number of season ticket holders, it has become impossible for our collectors to recognise them all, and in order that we may effectively check the traffic, it will be necessary in future for each season ticket holder, when travelling, to produce his or her ticket at the entrance to the wharves. We solicit the assistance and co-operation of members of your Association in this matter.'

"The Association, in forwarding this appeal to the newspaper press of the Colony for favour of insertion, wishes to urge upon members the desirability of co-operating with the Ferry Company in this matter, as the ready production of season tickets will greatly facilitate the operation of a service which, in view of the constantly increasing traffic, is becoming more and more difficult. By the provision of a separate entrance for season ticket holders and by the rearrangement of the waiting accommodation, the Company is endeavouring to meet traffic needs and is deserving of the ready co-operation of the travelling public."

FATAL FALL OF EARTH.

TWO COOLIE WOMEN KILLED IN CONDUIT ROAD.

A landslide involving the death of two Chinese women coolies and serious injuries to two others, occurred in the neighbourhood of 39, Conduit Road, yesterday morning.

Excavations for the building of a retaining wall had been going on and the women were filling up their baskets at the time. A huge rock and a quantity of earth descended on them, and they remained hurled until the police arrived. Eventually firemen were called from the station and they dug the two bodies out and despatched the two injured to hospital.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)GERMAN DISARMAMENT.
"ALLIES' ATTITUDE."

PARIS, May 29th.

An Allied Note has been handed to the German Ambassador reaffirming the Allied standpoint regarding the military control mentioned in the Note which was cabled on March 28th last.

[The Note referred to (published in the Daily Press on March 28th) claimed the right of the Inter-Allied Commission to verify all over Germany whether during 1923, when control ceased, Germany engaged in new military preparations, and whether disarmament could today be considered finally completed. If the German Government agreed to an enquiry, and the results be satisfactory, then the Allies would appoint a committee of guarantee or some similar effective organisation. The German Government had as a preliminary to reply satisfactorily to the five demands of the 1923 Note dealing with amendments in the laws concerning the export of arms, demilitarisation of the police, etc.]

RUSSIAN INTERNAL
COMMERCE.

SOVIET'S MAIN AIM.

Moscow, May 29th.

Mr. Kamenev's report on internal commerce says the crisis of 1923 has been succeeded by a period of development. Commercial transactions thanks to the reform of currency by the Government, would no longer recede to inflation. The Government's main aim in internal commerce was the consolidation of the co-operative societies, regulating the State markets, and the supply of articles at cheaper rates to the peasants, thus combating the domination of the retail trade by private capital, the rights of which would remain unchanged.

CANADIAN GOVT. MERCHANT
MARINE.HUGE LOSS ON A YEAR'S
WORKING.

OTTAWA, May 29th.

It was announced in the Government Merchant Marine showed a deficit on the past year, after meeting interest and other charges, of \$9,283,000.

HOME MINERS' DECISION.

LONDON, May 29th.

A conference of the miners' delegates decided by 473 votes to 311 to accept a compromise.

OBITUARY.

NOTED FRENCH DIPLOMAT.

PARIS, May 29th.

M. Paul Cambon is dead.

[The late M. Cambon will be best remembered as the French Ambassador in England over a long period. It was in 1899 that he came to the Court of St. James'. Previous to that he had filled diplomatic posts at Madrid and Constantinople. In the course of his long sojourn in London he gained many academic and other honours. He was a D.C.L. and LL.D. of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities; was created G.C.B. in 1917, and G.C.V.O. in 1923. He also held his own country's Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur.

M. Cambon passed away at the age of 81 years.]

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPIRE AIRWAYS.

INITIAL VOTE PASSED.

LONDON, May 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Leach, moving the Committee Stage of the Supplementary Estimate of £250,000 for airship development, said the prospect of reaching India in five days and Australia in from ten to twelve days, justified taking a few risks. (Cheers.)

If the scheme were successful he was confident of its tremendous possibilities. Three years was the outside period expected to elapse before being able to make the journey to India, but he was confident that it would be less. The Government proposed to begin research at Cardington and to proceed at the earliest building an airship of five million cubic feet capacity. He was not authorised to say that the Government intended to run a passenger service to India but it was proposed first giving the contractors the option of doing it themselves.

The vote was agreed to.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.
PREMIERS' LETTERS ON REPARATIONS.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Foreign Office has issued the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Poincare this month with reference to the proposed visit of the latter to the Chequers, which was later cancelled in consequence of French political circumstances. The letters are framed in exceedingly cordial terms.

Mr. MacDonald, in his first letter dated May 14th, asked if, in view of the uncertain political situation then existing, it was not possible to pursue the exploration of the problems arising out of the Dawes Report, at least tentatively for the time being, his object being to save time.

M. Poincare's reply dated May 15th, definitely declared the impending resignation of the cabinet but "thinks conversations can quite well continue in a preliminary form." In the meantime M. Poincare wrote a long letter on May 14th, which crossed Mr. MacDonald's, expressing the belief that from accounts received from Belgian Ministers of conversations with Mr. MacDonald, there was every ground for hoping that a final agreement could be reached without difficulty. He also recapitulated his Government's attitude in respect of the Dawes Report.

M. Poincare wrote to Mr. MacDonald on May 14th and said, "You are good enough to tell M.M. Thomas and Hyman that in the event of a breach in the undertakings contracted by her, Germany would find herself confronted by England, Belgium and France inflexibly united, as they were during the war. It seemed that you were difficult, however, to foresee at the present moment the nature of the guarantees which in such an eventuality we might be led to take by common agreement."

He added that there does not seem to be any doubt that Germany is deliberately violating the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles, and is reconstituting her war material and military formations.

"FLIRTING WITH
BOLSHEVISM."

ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

CONCLUSION CALLED FOR.

LONDON, May 29th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Mayo, in moving for the immediate discontinuance of the Anglo-Soviet Conference, considered that flirting with Bolshevism did not commend itself to the Empire.

Lord Parmoor said the Government hoped the Conference would continue until an arrangement satisfactory to both countries was reached. He thought there was no reason why this result should not be obtained if outside partisans abstained from interference. The Government was endeavouring to speed up the negotiations but a large number of issues were involved, several of which were of great importance. The Government regarded the attainment of an agreement as most important to Europe.

Lord Curzon declared that the conference communiqué had been negative, unambiguous and obscure. He did not wish to be unfriendly or harsh and he therefore suggested a modification to the motion, to the effect that the Conference should be brought to an early conclusion as possible.

THE SERVICES IN INDIA.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON LEE
REPORT.

SIMLA, May 29th.

Service circles and the Anglo-Indian press are of opinion that the Lee Commission's report dated May 27th offers a satisfactory solution of the question of the position of the Services, but doubts its success as an experiment for the recruitment of the Services and rapid Indianisation.

The Indian Press unanimously condemns the report on the ground that it gives overwhelming and unequalled concessions to the Services. Indian members of the Assembly are also hostile and propose to move a resolution in connection with it.

DUTCH SHIPPING GRANT.

THE HAGUE, May 29th.

The Second Chamber by 48 votes to 23, passed a Bill granting the Royal Dutch Lloyd Steamship Company a credit of 250 and a quarter million florins.

BRITISH INVENTOR'S
CLAIMS.OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE
"DEATH RAY."

LONDON, May 29th.

The question of the so-called "death ray" was raised in the House of Commons.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Leach emphasised that Mr. Grindell Matthews was offered and refused an opportunity to demonstrate his invention under conditions which would satisfy a scientist or business man. Every facility had been offered him to give a demonstration satisfactory to himself and the Service. The Departments had been placed in a difficult position in dealing with Mr. Matthews partly owing to a vigorous Press campaign conducted on his behalf (Or position cheers) and because it was not the first occasion on which he had submitted schemes for which extravagant claims had been made. Consequently the Departments were unable to accept Mr. Matthews' statement with regard to this invention without scrutiny, which, apparently, he was not prepared to face.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

THE HOME DERBY.

PROBABLES, PRICES AND JOCKEYS.

DONOGHUE MAY RIDE THE
FAVOURITE.

LONDON, May 29th.

The following are the probable starters, current prices, and jockeys for the Derby.

Tom Finch (13/2)	Donoghue (probably).
Bright Knight (17/8)	Frank Bullock or Lane.
Diophon (9/1)	Hulme.
San Savino (10/1)	Weston.
Dawson City (100/8)	Jelliss.
Donyelon (100/7)	Carlsake.
St. Germans (100/6)	Frank Bullock or Lane.
Salmon Trout (100/6)	Gardner.
Knight of the Garter (20/1)	Archibald.
Obbliterate (25/1)	Lister.
Tippler (25/1)	Childs.
Hurstwood (25/1)	V. Smythe.
Wooden (33/7)	Elliot.
Parmenio (33/1)	O'Neill.
Spalpeen (33/1)	Spalpeen.
Defiance (50/1)	M. Beary.
Resinato (100/1)	Leach.
Araucario (100/1)	McLachlan.
Bucko Roman (100/1)	Pryor.
Great Barrier (100/1)	Perryman.
Polyphos (100/1)	Solar Eclipse.
Other probables are:—	
Anchorage, Balderston, Corolet, Despatch, Bob Flint, Eaglestone, Gurnel, Brownside, Henri, Optimist, H. Royal Sequence, Santorb and Shamblis.	

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF
CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIELD REDUCED TO 32.

LONDON, May 29th.

At St. Andrew's drizzling rain fell almost throughout the day. There was a tragic incident in the morning when a spectator, following the American match, dropped dead on the green.

Today's play reduced the field to thirty-two. Birmie (Inverness) defeated Brown by two up and one to play, in the second round. In the third round Wethered was poor, defeating Martin Schunk, of Hale, by three up and two to play. Tolley was brilliant, and beat last year's semi-finalist, Douglas Grant, of St. George's, by two up and one to play.

There was a placing of International, the Scot, John Cairn, who has been brilliant since the start of the championship, defeating the Englishman, Noel Layton, by 5 and 4. Brand beat G. Humphries (Stourbridge) by one hole.

The 1923 Champion, Holderness, beat Major Clarke, of Nairn, by 6 and 4. Robert Harris, of the Royal and Ancient, beat J. Board of Home Park, by 2 and 1.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL.

PARIS, May 29th.

In the second round of the Olympic soccer competition, Ireland beat Bulgaria by one goal to nil; and Switzerland drew with Czechoslovakia. The latter match will be replayed on Friday.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, May 29th.

Washington, 4; New York, 7. Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 9. Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 3. Second Games:— Washington, 6; New York, 1. Philadelphia, 0; Boston, 1. Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 13. Detroit, 0; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 0. New York, 5; Cincinnati, 1. New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2.

EARLIER CABLES.
(ROUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)U.S. NAVAL STRENGTH.
INCREASED CONSTRUCTION
SANCTIONED.

WASHINGTON, May 29th.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill to bring the Navy to the 5-5-3 ratio, authorising the construction of eight scout cruisers, six river gunboats and extensive improvements to six battleships at a total cost of \$111,000,000.

The House of Representatives has rejected an amendment to the Naval Bill authorising an appropriation for the elevation of guns of certain battleships, but has approved the expenditure of \$13,500,000 for the conversion of six battleships to oil-burners and for the provision of additional protection against submarines and aircraft.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, May 29th.

Senator La Follette has announced his willingness to run independently for the Presidency if neither of the two great parties at the forthcoming conventions show its ability or willingness to purge itself of the long domination of evil influences.

At the same time he denounces the Communists, whom he charges with seeking to obtain the control of the farmer, and labour.

The Progressive Convention is meeting in St. Paul, on June 27th.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND.

A NEW ISSUE.

THE HAGUE, May 29th.

The Royal Dutch Company announce a final dividend of fifteen per cent for 1923, together with an exceptional payment in July of an interim dividend of ten per cent for 1924. This is being done to help shareholders pay for the forthcoming issue of shares.

FIRE AT BUKHARIST.

AMMUNITION DUMP EXPLODES.

BUKHARIST, May 29th.

A fire broke out in an ammunition dump in the centre of the city, causing numerous explosions and much damage in the vicinity. A large force of firemen is endeavouring to localise the fires.

U.S. COASTAL RUM FLEETS.

CABLES DAMAGED.

NEW YORK, May 29th.

The Western Union and French Cable Companies are vigorously protesting to the authorities regarding damage caused to cables by rum fleets anchored off the New Jersey and Long Island coasts.

They estimated the damage at several hundred thousands of dollars annually and it is alleged that it is caused by rum-runners while riding out in heavy seas dragging their anchors and breaking the cables.

COASTER AGROUND.

CARGO OF MERCHANDISE FOR
HONGKONG.

It is reported that the *Po Lee*, a small coaster of 450 tons, went aground at Sai Ying Bay, near Tseck Ham Point, when about two hours steam from Kwang Chow Wan, on the 28th instant.

A telegram was received by the owners, the Tung Wah Steamship Co., on Wednesday to the effect that the *Po Lee* had sustained very little damage, and was able to float off with the high tide. She, however, returned to Kwang Chow Wan for a closer inspection of the damage. The vessel had on board a full cargo of general merchandise consigned to Hongkong.

The *Po Lee* was formerly under the Portuguese flag but has now been transferred to Chinese registry.

ENGLISH AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

The position of the study of English at the Universities is rather painfully exhibited in the messages of the two crews to the Secretary of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition:—

"The captain and members of the Cambridge Boat Crew on the eve of the Great race send their hearty greetings to the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition: 'We shall do our best, etc.'"

"The Oxford Crew wishes to send you its best wishes to express their willingness to co-operate with you in every manner that it is able."

Which is the more heinous offence to combine direct and indirect innuendo or to confuse singulars and plurals!

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]
LATEST BANDIT OUTRAGE.
MORE MISSIONARIES CAPTURED.

PEKING, May 29th.

A party of missionaries, Messrs. Jaffray and Carne (British) and Rex Pay and Doctor Miller (American) travelling from Wuchow to Pinglo abroad the American hospital ship *Souoko* were captured by bandits at Taiwan, ten miles from Pinglo. The whole party was carried off to the hills.

This is the party mentioned as proceeding to Kweilin with the object of succouring the missionaries that were beleaguered in the city, reports having reached Wuchow that two missionaries had been killed in Kweilin.

The American Vice-Consul, Mr. Chamberlain, has been sent to Wuchow from Canton to try to effect the release of the captured missionaries and to see what can be done to help them at Kweilin.

The British and American Legations have drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to this latest outrage, requesting that immediate steps be taken towards the release of the missionaries.

Foochow, May 29th. Mr. Carroll has received a letter from Mackay, dated the 28th inst. He is weak and is hoping for early relief.

TOKYO TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

NEW EQUIPMENT TO BE ALL
BRITISH.

LONDON, May 29th.

It is announced that the whole of the equipment for the reconstruction of the Tokyo telephone system is to be manufactured in London and Liverpool.

The first portion of the contract, amounting to £750,000 has been placed in America.

THE FRENCH FLIGHT.

AIRMAN LEAVES FOR PEKING.

SHANGHAI, May 29th.

Capt. Doisy left Shanghai at five o'clock this morning. He passed over Nanking at 8.45.

Capt. Doisy arrived at Hanchowfu at 8.50 a.m. and left for Tsingtau at two o'clock in the afternoon.

AMERICAN WORLD FLIGHT.

SATURDAY'S PROBABLE START.

SHANGHAI, May 29th.

A message from Tokyo says that the American airmen are expecting the weather to permit them to "hop off" from Kasumigaura on Saturday, making Kagoshima the same day, and only stopping at Kushimoto for fuel. At present they are busy testing out the new engines and effecting necessary repairs.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

WEIHAIWEI NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. LIANG'S RESIGNATION
ACCEPTED.

PEKING, May 29th.

A mandate accepts Mr. M. T. Liang's resignation and instructs the Waichow to carry on the Weihaiwei negotiations.

SINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

BERLIN NOT SATISFIED.

PEKING, May 29th.

It is reported that a hitch has occurred in the Sino-German negotiations, owing to the German Government not approving of the proposed agreement.

COL. CHEN'S RETRIAL.

PEKING, May 29th.

The Waichow has informed the British Legation that Colonel Chen's retrial will be held at the Ministry of War on May 30th.

Mr. Eric Teichman will attend as official observer.

JAPANESE VESSEL AGROUND.

TOKYO, May 29th.

A despatch from Tokyo, near Nagoya, says that the *Asahi*, a special service vessel, is aground.

The *Asahi* has been refloated. No damage was sustained.

CHRISTIANITY AND
CHANGING CHINA.

In the current number of *The East and the West*, Dr. S. Lavington Hart, of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin states that thirty years ago at Wuchow, when the war between China and Japan was running, not much interest was shown as to the result. The victory of the two Central Provinces had been instructed to prepare munitions and send men to the front.

These preparations could be seen in the blacksmith's shops: long iron barrels were being fashioned into unwieldy guns requiring three men, the muzzle resting on the shoulder of one, the breech on the shoulder of the second, while the third man twisted his two comrades about until he was ready to fire. When men and guns were fully ready they were sent down by sailing boats to the mouth of the Yangtze river, and arrived when hostilities had ceased. Such was the political interest thirty years ago, and such the state of military preparedness.

To-day the one topic that unites all parts of China together is the desire to resist the aggression of their Eastern neighbour, and the largest standing army in the world, equipped for modern warfare, is that of China. China has awakened to national self-consciousness in this generation. It has awakened, but it is not moving yet. A quickening of the national spirit in a race that is dying out would present an interesting phenomenon to onlookers; the spectacle would be more amusing than alarming.

With the Chinese race, however, there is no suggestion of decadence or disappearance. It is precisely the increase that is occurring year by year in the population of that country that should compel the rest of the world to wonder whether the time of China's moving is not far off.

INDUSTRIALISM INCREASING.

Together with the growth of population there is another change occurring which is very significant. Huge mills are to be seen in every large port. The output is becoming more considerable each year, and because of the woefully underpaid labour it is produced at such low rates that markets in other parts of the world must be affected. And yet it cannot be said that China is moving yet; it is awakening, and beginning to stretch itself, that is all. When it really moves, the world will know it.

The time is passing quickly when passivity can be counted upon. The students strike against their own officials is a clear indication that a restive criticism is soon to replace the old indifferent tolerance, especially when there may be reason to fear that the national dignity will not be maintained. It is not enough to continue counting on the natural peaceful character of the Chinese race and the absence from its foreign policy of any note of aggression; this was true enough when China, because of its isolation, was free from foreign policy of any kind. To-day China is in intimate, and at times painful, contact with the rest of the world. What its policy in the future is to be depends upon the nature of the treatment it receives at the hands of its neighbours, and the spirit of friendship or otherwise that permeates its people.

While we and the world are waiting for the stirring of Napoleon's giant, and wondering whether the momentum of this huge mass will take us, we have to recognise that the motive power and the directive energy behind the immense changes about to take place will be determined by the great moral forces of justice, friendship, and goodwill. It is in this most important connection that Christianity exerts its mighty influence, though at present Christians are only one in a thousand of the population. Still Dr. Hart says the activities of the Christian forces in China are varied and manifold.

CINEMA NOTES.

CORONET THEATRE.

Few have questioned Mary Pickford's right to be America's sweetheart. Judicious selection has ensured the best of her film productions for Hongkong screens, and she has aspired to the top of the three here. In "Suds" which will be exhibited at the Coronet on Sunday, she gives another, pleasing performance. Not only is her acting in this picture a criterion of her dramatic ability but the story is one that provides plenty of light comedy. Those who have already been to this feature have come away with their praise and describe the show as an hour or so well spent.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"Youth to Youth" which will be presented at the Queen's Theatre from tonight till Monday, tells a wholesome and thoroughly entertaining story of the troubles of a musical comedy star whose reputation is being damaged by unjust scandal. She assumes another name and joins a travelling troupe in the provinces. There she finds happiness and a true lover but she almost loses both when her sweetheart, in his ambition to make her famous, reveals her whereabouts. A happy ending finds all the principals contented and the lovers united. Billie Dove as the actress gives a sparkling display portraying the character with real skill and understanding. Cullen Landis is the sweetheart of the charming Billie and others in the cast include Ezzu Pitts, Fydyte Chapman, Noah Berry, Melba Van Buren and Harlee Kirkland.



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TJILATJAP	KEELUNG	4th "	6th "	BANKA, BILLITON & BATANGAS
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	11th "	13th "	SHANGHAI
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"ANDES MARI" ... Sunday, 1st June

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"CANADA MARI" ... Friday, 6th June

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"BORNEO MARI" (Calls at Penang) ... Wednesday, 4th June

"SUMATRA MARI" ... Friday, 20th June

BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.

"KISHU MARI" ... Sunday, 1st June

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.

"GANGES MARI" (Calls at Penang) ... Thursday, 26th June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ARABIA MARI" ... Wednesday, 9th July

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"HAYRE MARI" ... Beginning of July

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.

"AMZON MARI" ... Saturday, 14th June

"CELEBES MARI" ... Thursday, 18th June

"ARIZONA MARI" ... Monday, 30th June

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KAISO MARI" ... Sunday, 1st June, Noon

"AMAKUSA MARI" ... Sunday, 8th June, Noon

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOTSU MARI" ... Thursday, 5th June, 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"BUSHO MARI" ... Sunday, 8th June

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About 9th June, 1924.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya" ...	5th June	11th July
M/S. "Annam" ...	2nd July	—
M/S. "Australia" ...	2nd August	—
M/S. "Java" ...	4th September	—

Subject to change without notice.

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YORKSHIRE AND DEVONSHIRE RIVAL CLAIMS.

The Society of Yorkshiresmen in London, having sent a challenge to the London Devonian Association, declaring that the country of Yorkshire had exercised a greater influence on the national life and character than the country of Devon, representatives of the two counties met before a large audience at the Royal United Service Institution, at Whitehall, last month under the presidency of Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (Recorder of London), to debate the question.

Mr. H. V. Rabagliati opened the case for Yorkshire, and recalled the fact that a Yorkshireman, General Fairfax, during the Civil War in 1648 defeated General Hopton at Torrington, and within four months had subdued the whole of Devonshire for the Parliamentary forces. The speaker declared that the reputation of Devonshire had been living for 350 years on the tradition of a limited number of great men.

As for the Devonshire Man's boast about his cider, the speaker said that cider was a drink that a man consumed when he could not get beer, and which, when the evening had far advanced, was accepted from the waiter as champagne. (Laughter.) He was equally contemptuous of Dartmoor, where the visitor was beset by many perils and where behind every boulder in the dark a convict lurked. "You don't know much about Dartmoor," said the speaker, "until you make the acquaintance of Sir Ernest Wild."

As for Devonshire's famous sailors—Drake and Hawkins—it was merely by accident that they became famous. A Yorkshireman—Capt. Cook—had discovered the great British Dominion of Australia. The speaker also claimed superiority in sport for Yorkshire.

AN AMIABLE TRADITION.

Commander Collingwood Hughes, M.P., the champion of the cause of Devonshire, declared that possibly the greater proportion of the convicts that his opponent said lurked behind the Dartmoor boulders came from Yorkshire. Devonshire was the county that William the Conqueror failed to conquer. Commander Hughes stated that a King of England on one occasion sent to Scotland for 2,000 brogues for his troops. Through bad handwriting the message read "rogues." Two thousand rogues were collected easily in the Clyde district. They were dispatched of England, but when the King learned of the mistake he ordered that they should not be allowed to travel any further. By this time the 2,000 had got as far as York, where they were halted. They spread themselves all over Yorkshire, and became the ancestors of the people of Yorkshire.

Sir Walter Raleigh a Devonshire man, had introduced into England tobacco, which had exercised a very steady and soothing influence on the national character, and he had introduced the homely but succulent potato. John Gay, the writer of "The Beggar's Opera," was a Devonshire man.

Mr. E. Kilburn Scott pointed out that the Pilgrim Fathers were led by Yorkshiresmen.

Lieut.-Col. C. Pinkham deplored the taste of Yorkshiresmen in eating cheese with apple tart. They had a saying in Yorkshire: "A apple tart without the cheese is like a kiss without the squeeze." How could they argue with people like that?

A CARELESS SMOKER.

DROPPED MATCH THAT CAUSED £250,000 FIRE.

The recent fire in the P. & O. steamer *Moldavia*, which was recently at Plymouth, has been attributed to a lighted match being dropped in No. 3 hold.

This is the decision of a Marine Court held at Fremantle, Western Australia, which has delivered judgment with reference to the outbreak.

The Court found that the fire originated in No. 3 hold of the vessel when she was lying at Victoria Quay. The outbreak was caused unintentionally by an unknown man who carelessly used a lighted match, which ignited some inflammable material in the hold. This man, who could not be identified, was working cargo in the hold with other men about the time the outbreak occurred.

The total estimated damage caused to the vessel was approximately £5,000, and to the cargo, approximately, between £70,000 and £80,000.

The Court thought there should be stricter supervision during the time of working of cargo in vessels for the purpose of preventing such an occurrence as happened in that instance in regard to smoking and the using of naked lights or anything in the nature of fire in the hold.

PANAMA AND SUEZ TRAFFIC IN 1923.

In the "Panama Canal Record" for February 27th, 1924, there was published a comparison of the net tonnage of vessels using the Panama and Suez Canals during the calendar year 1923. As the measurements of the two Canals are not identical, and as the Suez statistics include all vessels in transit, while United States Naval vessels, Army transports, and other public vessels of the United States are commonly omitted from the Panama statistics, an exact comparison on the basis of net tonnage is difficult. The statistics of cargo in transit are a more important measuring rod. According to figures published in the *Suez Bulletin* for January 25th, 1924, the cargo passing through the Suez Canal in 1923 totalled 22,777,000 tons. The cargo in transit through the Panama Canal during the same period aggregated 25,109,545 tons in commercial vessels, and 247,500 tons in ships in Government service, a total of 25,357,045 tons.

WONDERFUL STAMPS.

[BY A PHILATELIST.]

Stamp collecting has been becoming more and more popular for the past few years. But there is a world of difference between the collection of the small, but ardent, schoolboy and the great collections which have been accumulated by such enthusiasts as His Majesty King George. To compile a first rate collection the Philatelist must be ready to spend money—large sums of money—for stamps that are rare fetch prices comparable with those paid for pictures by the old masters.

The serious collector of rare stamps must be a man of resource. He must go beyond the auctions which are held from time to time in different parts of the world, he must run to earth his treasures in much the same manner that a detective runs to earth his quarry. I remember some years ago meeting at a Philatelic Society gathering a young collector who possessed a really remarkable collection. He had some of the most rare stamps—worth anything up to £300. I asked him how he had accumulated this fine collection. His method was highly original. He hunted back through year books and official publications, of statistics and marked those distant places that had in years past done big trades in certain goods with those towns in England and Scotland which exported specific merchandise and manufactures. He then descended on the particular town or city he had picked out and wormed his way into the business offices of old firms. Here, he said, he had come upon old and forgotten letters, some of them nearly a hundred years old, which bore stamps of great rarity. These he acquired at quite low figures, and, in some cases, for nothing at all.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR A STAMP.

Perhaps the highest price ever paid for a stamp was £7,000 paid for the rarest stamp in the world. But this high price is by no means unique. An 1836 British Guiana 4 cent stamp fetched £380, a Mauritius £2,177, an Hawaiian £3,000. The bidders who run up the prices to such startling figures are chiefly Americans, and it is in that country that the two finest collections in the world are, although the King's superb albums run them very close.

The profits made by professional Philatelists are sometimes very big. For example, a Rumanian stamp changed hands at £130 in 1904. In 1921 it was bought for the famous Ferrari collection for £1,222, after changing hands in the meantime only twice.

The professional collector never stays long in one place. He must travel constantly. Big auctions held in London, Paris, Vienna and New York draw crowds from all parts of the world. Then too, the man who is out to miss no opportunity, contracts the habit very quickly of searching in likely places for hidden rarities. Even so, after deducting the costs of this constant travel, the profits make the quest well worth while. Stamp collecting has become such a science, the number of issues so numerous, that for a person of limited means the making of a general collection embracing all countries is out of the question. The best plan for the amateur enthusiast is to concentrate on one small field, say, for instance, Jamaicans, or old English stamps. He will find that to bring together an interesting and fairly comprehensive collection of even so limited a field, will keep him very busily employed. An example of the purse-limitations of the collector of small means comes to hand from Paris this week. A cancelled British 1d. black bearing an 1840 postmark was sold for no less than £187.

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SHANGHAI	"LIENSING"	Saturday, 31st May, 5 p.m.
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	Sunday, 1st June, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd June, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW		
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Wednesday, 4th June, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 6th June, 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 7th June, 1 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Sunday, 8th June, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 8th June, 7 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"CHUPSHING"	Wednesday, 11th June, Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHUNSHANG"	Saturday, 14th June, 10 a.m.
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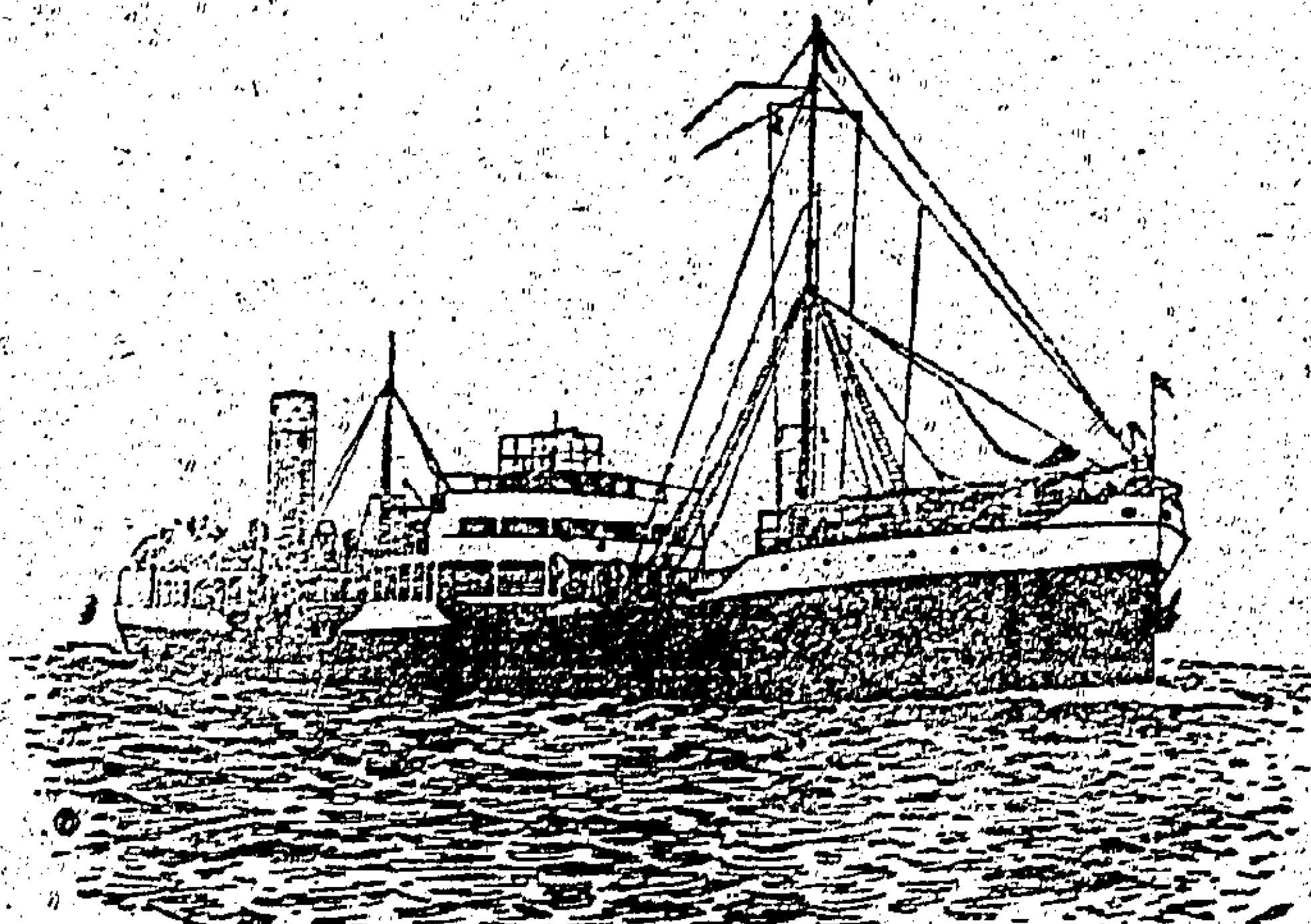
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